

YEAR	#	UNIT	QUESTION
1979	6	III	The chalice shown above on the left was used by a sixteenth-century Roman Catholic priest in the celebration of the Mass; the wooden cup shown on the right is what he used to celebrate the Lord's Supper after he left the Church and became a follower of Luther. How does the new cup reflect the theology and the ideals of the Reformation?
1980	1	III	How did the disintegration of the medieval church and the coming of the Reformation contribute to the development of nation-states in Western Europe between 1450 and 1648?
1981	1	III	Evaluate the relative importance of the religious rivalries and dynastic ambitions that shaped the course of the Thirty Years' War.
1983	2	III	"Luther was both a revolutionary and a conservative." Evaluate this statement with respect to Luther's responses to the political and social questions of his day.
1985	3	III	What were the responses of the Catholic authorities in the sixteenth century to the challenges posed by the Lutheran Reformation?
1986	2	III	"The Reformation was a rejection of the secular spirit of the Italian Renaissance." Defend or refute this statement using specific examples from sixteenth-century Europe.
1987	2	III	The Protestant Reformation was primarily an economic event. By describing and determining the relative importance of the economic, political, and religious causes of the Protestant Reformation, defend or refute this statement.
1991	2	III	Describe and analyze the ways in which sixteenth-century Roman Catholics defended their faith against the Protestant Reformation.
1992	2	III	The pictures below show the interiors of a Protestant church and a Roman Catholic church as each appeared in the first half of the seventeenth century. Using these pictures as a starting point, explain how these interiors reflect the differing theologies and religious practices of Protestantism and Catholicism at that time.
1995	2	III	Compare and contrast the attitudes of Martin Luther and John Calvin toward political authority and social order.
1996	5	III	Assess the extent to which the Protestant Reformation promoted new expectations about social roles in the sixteenth century. Refer to at least two social groups in your response.
1998	6	III	Compare and contrast the Lutheran Reformation and the Catholic Reformation of the sixteenth century regarding the reform of both religious doctrines and religious practices.
2000	3	III	"Leadership determines the fate of a country." Evaluate this quotation in terms of Spain's experience under Philip II.

2001	4	III	Discuss the political and social consequences of the Protestant Reformation in the first half of the sixteenth century.
2002	2	III	Compare and contrast the religious policies of TWO of the following: Elizabeth I of England      Catherine de Medicis of France      Isabella of Spain
2002b	2	III	To what extent did political authorities influence the course of the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century?
2005	4	III	Compare and contrast the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German states and King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation.
2006	3	III	Analyze the aims, methods, and degree of success of the Catholic Reformation (Counter Reformation) in the sixteenth century.
2006b	5	III	How and to what extent did the methods and ideals of Renaissance humanism contribute to the Protestant Reformation?
2007b	2	III	Evaluate the influence of Renaissance humanism on Catholic reforms and the Protestant Reformation.